



Enquiry on the Implementation of MCPFE commitments 2007

and

Reporting on the MCPFE Qualitative Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management

COUNTRY:

Hungary

Date of submission:

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Abbreviations

CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
C&I	Criteria and Indicators for Sustainable Forest Management
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FTE	Full Time Equivalent
GCC	General Co-ordinating Committee
ha	Hectares
MCPFE	Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe
NGO	Non-governmental organization
SFM	Sustainable Forest Management
VD	Vienna Declaration
V1-5	Vienna Resolutions 1 to 5
L1-2	Lisbon Resolutions 1 and 2
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFF	United Nations Forum on Forests
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

1. Background

In preparation for the Fifth Ministerial Conference (Warsaw, Poland, 5-7 November 2007), the MCPFE decided to review and report on progress in implementing the commitments made at the Fourth Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe in Vienna (2003). Also, further progress made since 2003 in implementing commitments made at the Ministerial Conferences in Lisbon (1998), Helsinki (1993), and in Strasbourg (1990) should be reported through this enquiry.

In addition, it was decided to report on the MCPFE qualitative indicators on sustainable forest management (SFM). The reporting format for the improved qualitative Pan-European Indicators for SFM addresses policies, institutions and instruments in general as well as more specifically by policy areas. The improved qualitative indicators comprise a reporting format, which is grouped into:

- A) Overall policies, institutions and instruments for sustainable forest management,
- B) Policies, institutions and instruments by policy area.

The ministers gathered in Vienna reaffirmed that the criteria and indicators for SFM were a tool for monitoring, assessing and reporting progress on sustainable forest management. In consequence, the enquiry should collect the relevant data and information for reporting on the qualitative Pan-European Indicators for SFM in the context of the MCPFE report on the “State of Forests and Sustainable Forest Management in Europe 2007” to be presented at the forthcoming Fifth Ministerial Conference.

The next Ministerial Conference will also provide an opportunity to assess the implementation of the political commitments on forests made by the European Ministers in Vienna. In order to answer this question and to understand the lessons learned from the work conducted so far, it was decided that the implementation report of the MCPFE commitments for the upcoming Ministerial Conference will be based on the replies by signatory states and the European Commission to the enquiry questions contained in this document and the related evaluation. This will form a part of the report on the implementation of MCPFE commitments to be presented at the forthcoming Fifth Ministerial Conference.

The General Coordinating Committee (GCC) of the MCPFE recommended that one enquiry would cover the MCPFE qualitative indicators as well as the MCPFE commitments. It was further recommended by the Advisory Group on the reporting on the “State of Forests and Sustainable Forest Management in Europe 2007” to include the enquiry on the quantitative indicator 6.4 “Expenditure for Services” in this enquiry, as the MCPFE country representatives are deemed to be the most appropriate respondents to this particular indicator.

2. General guidance on reporting

This enquiry on the implementation of the MCPFE commitments and on the MCPFE qualitative indicators for SFM should enable responding countries to provide the best possible information for two reports:

1. “State of Forests and Sustainable Forest Management in Europe 2007”
2. “Implementation of the MCPFE Commitments – pan-European and national Activities 2003-2007”.

The main focus of the enquiry is on assessing and reporting the progress on SFM in European forests as well as the progress in the implementation of commitments the signatory states and the European Community made at the Fourth Ministerial Conference on the Protection of Forests in Europe (Vienna, Austria, 2003). The enquiry should also gather the information on the main changes or further developments in the implementation of the Helsinki, Strasbourg and Lisbon Resolutions since 2003.

The enquiry consists of the following parts:

Part A: “Overall policies, institutions and instruments for SFM” is structured according to the MCPFE qualitative indicators Part A. It comprises:

Section 1: MCPFE qualitative indicators Part A: Overall policies, institutions and instruments for SFM. These five indicators aim to describe overall policy approaches for a sustainable forest management. Additionally, significant changes since the last Ministerial Conference

should be reported. This part will be used for the report on the *State of Forests and Sustainable Forest Management in Europe 2007*.

Section 2: MCPFE commitments of the Fourth Ministerial Conference 2003 (Vienna Declaration, Vienna Resolutions V1-5 as well as clearly related MCPFE commitments of the Third Ministerial Conference 1998 (Lisbon Resolution L-2). This part will be used for the *Report on the National Implementation of MCPFE Commitments*.

Section 3: Further measures taken related to the qualitative indicators and comments provide the opportunity to report on further measures under a specific qualitative indicator and to provide data specifications or explanations.

Part B: "Policies, institutions and instruments by policy area" is structured according to the MCPFE qualitative indicators Part B. It comprises:

Section 1: MCPFE qualitative indicators Part B: Policies, institutions and instruments by policy area. Twelve indicators under Part B aim to provide information on specific policies for certain policy areas in addition to the information provided in Part A. This concerns the most specific policy objectives, the main institutions relevant to achieve the objective as well as the main policy instruments used. Additionally, significant changes since the last Ministerial Conference in 2003 should be reported.

Section 2: MCPFE commitments of the Fourth Ministerial Conference 2003 (Vienna Declaration, Vienna Resolutions V1-5) as well as clearly related MCPFE commitments of the Third Ministerial Conference 1998 (Lisbon Resolution L-2)

Section 3: Further measures taken related to the qualitative indicator and comments provide the opportunity to report on further measures under a specific qualitative indicator.

Part C: General reporting on Lisbon, Helsinki and Strasbourg Resolutions

Part D: Enquiry on the quantitative indicator 6.4 "Expenditure for Services"

While the enquiry to signatory states and the European Commission requests reporting on MCPFE qualitative indicators and on MCPFE commitment implementation in an integrated format, both the analysis of responses and of the reporting will be separate. As specified in the previous chapter, this enquiry will result in two separate reports:

1. *"State of Forests and Sustainable Forest Management in Europe 2007"*
2. *"Implementation of MCPFE commitments 2003-2007"*

For reporting, please note the following:

1. In the tables all requests for responses are marked by [], visible on computer screens (not necessarily on print-outs). All requests for responses are limited to approx. 100 words or 650 letters (incl. blank spaces) automatically.
2. The sum of texts provided per indicator in Parts A and B should not exceed 2 pages, and be around 1 page, if possible.
3. *Section 2 in Parts A and B presents an abbreviated summary of the original commitment text. This should facilitate identifying topics addressed, but not replace the original commitment. Please read the original commitments as specified in the reference numbers. These specify the document as well as the commitment number as numbered in the original commitment. (e.g. VD/7 = Vienna Declaration, para7, V1/9,12 = Vienna Resolution 1, paras 9 and 12) V=Vienna, L=Lisbon*
4. The requests in Section 2 of Parts A and B on the implementation of MCPFE commitments specify to report "**measures**", i.e. forest policy actions set to implement a commitment. *The responses should, as far as possible, be made in a form that allows identifying the type and magnitude of efforts undertaken.* In the responses, "Measures" should be classified or classifiable into the following categories:

Classes of “magnitude” for measures	Examples of documents related to “measures”
large measures: e.g. major programme	public programme document and/or related lists of projects
medium-size measure: individual projects	list of projects funded
small measures: e.g. individual actions	workshops organized, etc.

Degree of implementation of a reported measure
No measure taken (or blank space)
Measure in planning stage
Measure in implementation
Measure concluded

Degree of fulfillment of commitment through the measure reported
fully
partly
not or rather minor

Each of the responses in Section 2 of Parts A and B will be classified and analysed in these three dimensions.

5. In Part B please concentrate in particular on those indicators that are linked to the Vienna resolutions: B2 (carbon balance), B6 (biodiversity), B8 (economic viability) and B12 (cultural and spiritual values).
6. Please report on “measures” taken in the period 2003-2007 by the main body (Ministry) responsible for forestry, or where this main body played a key role. Countries with a federal structure are requested to focus first on major initiatives on the national level and to provide information on major federal measures, identifying the federal state in which the measure was taken.
7. Reporting on significant changes since 2003 will be analysed systematically, first by determining whether or not such changes were reported. No information is interpreted as “no significant change”.
8. Please provide further information on the measures taken, as deemed relevant, e.g. major partners in implementation, time period, budget involved, experiences made (lessons learned, obstacles encountered, solutions).
9. Please provide the latest information available unless otherwise requested.
10. Please specify reference documents as follows: - Author or institution. Year of publication (if published). Title. Reference Number. Publisher.
11. Information provided on the implementation of MCPFE commitment will be analysed quantitatively across countries according to the specifications as in paras 4 and 7, in addition to the substantive analysis.
12. The report *Implementation of the MCPFE Commitments – pan-European and national Activities 2003-2007* is foreseen to consist of a section on international implementation of the MCPFE commitments (the MCPFE Work Programme 2003-2007) as well as a summary analysis for each of the Parts A and B Section 2 as well as Part C of this enquiry.

A. Overall policies, institutions and instruments for SFM

A.1 National forest programmes or similar				
Main characteristics of nfp or similar	<p>general characteristics, incl. significant changes related to nfps since 2003 [max. 100 words] The NFP Hungary was elaborated in 2001-2003 in a participatory way with the contribution of some 200 experts and 2000 process participants and was adopted by the Government as a Government Resolution in 2004. Its implementation has been specified for 2006-2015. It addresses strategical questions of SFM and 10 thematic programmes for implementation. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development has the main responsibility for implementation in collaboration with other ministries involved. Due to the lack of proper political support no funds for the implementation were allocated so far, therefore the NFP Hungary has not been implemented yet. It can be considered as a strategic document.</p>			
Reference document: 1) NFP Programme Bureau, 2003: Expert proposal for the NFP Hungary, Sopron. University of West Hungary. 2) Government Resolution Nr. 1110/2004 (X. 27.) about the National Forest Programme 2006-2015.				
Status	<input type="checkbox"/> programme in development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> programme in implementation	<input type="checkbox"/> programme in review	<input type="checkbox"/> continuous process or other
Further information: Programme developed but no implementation so far.				
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to A.1:				
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:				
a) develop and apply nfps ¹ in line with the MCPFE approach to nfps? (Ref.: V1/ 7)	<p>Please specify whether and in which form they were applied, and whether there is any important lesson for the MCPFE (usefulness, development needs,..) [max. 100 words]</p> <p>In the drafting phase main elements of the MCPFE approach were applied or addressed. Lacking the overall political support the forestry sector was not able to mobilize all related sectors that should have been involved. Other sectors showed limited interest for the process. While the key players of the forestry sector had an active participation and involvement, mainly the forestry sector related environmental organisations, NGO-s were ready to cooperate and work in NFP teams. Lessons learnt from the process: MCPFE political commitments should be better maintained during the NFP process.</p>			
b) identify and address key cross-sectoral dimensions in the context of nfps? (Ref.: VD/13,14; V1/ 5, 8)	<p>Please specify whether or not, main dimensions identified, and what major explicit measures were taken. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Main cross- sectoral issues identified by the NFPH: 1) contribution of the forestry sector to rural development, 2) biodiversity and protection in forests, 3) wood as renewable energy source, 4) industrial use of forest products (wood).</p> <p>VD14: no real dialogue with other sectors could have been established with the exception of environmental and forest based industries - consequently joint solutions are missing. Policies for environment, energy or rural development have high but actually only one-way impact on forestry. These issues have to be further elaborated during implementation.</p>			
c) use the nfp process as a platform for cross-sectoral coordination, and to feed results into other policies? (Ref.: VD/ 16,19; V1/ 9,10,11)	<p>Please specify whether or not, and if yes, how nfp is used as a platform or initiator of a mechanism; who is involved; and in what specific other policies nfp results were explicitly included. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Cross-sectoral coordination was in detail addressed but related efforts during programming failed so far, mainly due to lack of interests of other sectors. However the Gov. Res. on NFPH makes clear reference in section 6 to other national development programs, delay of implementation, lack of financial resources disabled the action driven cross-sectoral coordination</p>			

¹ nfp = national forest programme

	so far. Following the EU administrative requirements the National Rural Development Programme 2007-2013 makes reference to the NFP Hungary but no other national development programme could be identified doing so.
d) Does the nfp address - socio-cultural, - biodiversity, - carbon & climate issues (Ref.: V3/5; V5/ 5; V6/ 6)	Please specify for each, if yes, specify main explicit targets and measures taken. [max. 100 words] All topics are referred in different parts of NFPH. Socio-cultural aspects are addressed primarily under the 10th thematic operative program (TOP) by improving the Society-Forestry Relation. Biodiversity is addressed among the Principles and Strategic Aims. Also the 4th TOP of Nature Conservation in Forests tackles biodiversity on 3 main objectives to increase the naturalness and biodiversity of forests and the introduction of close-to nature forest management methods into the SFM practice. Climate change and carbon sequestration is addressed in several chapters and specific TOPs are linked to sustainable management, afforestation, wood utilization and research.
e) promote participation of stakeholders in forest policy & program development? (Ref.:L1/2)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The main effort in this term since Lisbon is certainly the NFP Hungary process. The programming was a 2,5 years exercise including a public debate of 1 year with thematic and general discussion events and 4 expert level rounds with thematic working group approach. Most of the forestry related organisations and many NGOs were involved, creating an unique experience in forest policy making. Stakeholder participation was partially institutionalised outside the process by the MARD establishing a formal stakeholder negotiation body called FOVET, where forestry and FBI are represented in a specific committee. Other ad-hoc contacts with representatives of private forest owners are well established.
Further measures taken related to A.1 and comments:	
a.- Decision making was not collaborative on the Gov. Resolution's final text and legal form, but budgeting efforts were consultative. Lessons learnt for MCPFE: political commitment should be maintained throughout the process and MCPFE signatories hold liable for action taken. e.- Within the frame of EU European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) several elements of NFPH was successfully considered and built into the national program of EAFRD. Although the NFPH has not been implemented yet, elements of the program will be implemented under the EAFRD regulation from 2007 to 2013.	

Reporting notes:

1. "nfp" is understood to comprise both nfps or similar documents or processes. If nfps exist, please use this as main reference. If similar documents are used for answering, please specify the document (or process) under "Reference document".
2. Reporting on general characteristics could include formal status of the document, validity period of current document, duration of process, range of stakeholders involved, major results or key lessons.

A.2 Institutional frameworks			
Main characteristics of institutional framework	general characteristics, incl. significant changes related to institutional frameworks since 2003 [max. 100 words] The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FVM) has the responsibility to maintain and develop the proper legal framework to guarantee sustainable forest management, conservation and enlargement of the forest area of the country. The enforcement of the legal framework is the task of the State Forest Service (AESZ) as subordinated authority of the FVM. The AESZ has been merged into the Agricultural Office on 01.01.2007. The state owned forest area (60% of total forest land) is in the competence of the National Land Found (NFA) and Treasury Property Directorate (KVI). The majority of public forest estates are managed by public joint stock companies under the control of the Hungarian Privatisation and State Holding Company (APV Zrt).		
Main <i>public</i> organizations forest policy: - forest administration	Name (full formal name)	Forest-related staff (2005, FTE)	Administrative budget (mil€,2005)
	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (FVM)	actually 7	19,9
- public forest agencies (national level)	Agricultural Office (MGSZH), former State Forest Service (AESZ)	500 actually 400	
	Hungarian Privatisation and State Holding Company (ÁPV Zrt) 19 Forest Holdings Ministry of Defense 3 Forest Holdings 22 Forest Holdings	n/a n/a	n/a 279,6
- research, education and training institutions	Forest Research Institute	150	2,5
	University of West Hungary (NYME)		
- other (please specify)	National Land Found (NFA) Treasury Property Directorate (KVI)	n/a	n/a
	Ministry of Environment and Water (KvVM)	n/a	28,7
Main <i>private</i> organizations relevant for forest policy: (interest groups and associations)	National Forestry Assotiation (OEE)		
	Assotiation of Hungarian Private Forest Owners (MEGOSZ)		
	MERSZ		
	Hungarian Federation of Forestry and Wood Industries (FAGOSZ)		
other organizations relevant for forest policy (e.g. private-public bodies)	Copa Cogeca		
Main forest policy co-ordination mechanisms	Please describe the main formal mechanisms of policy co-ordination between the organizations above, if any. Please specify the year of establishment and major experiences, as appropriate (see reporting note) [max. 100 words]		
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to A.2			
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:			
a) support the establishment of associations of private forest owners and forest entrepreneurs? (Ref.: VD/12; V2/18, 19)	Please specify whether or not, if yes, in what form, and results so far. [max. 100 words] The formation of forest owners associations was encouraged since 1992, when the privatization of agriculture and forest land was taken place. Separate act on common forest land management was enacted and state subsidies to these associations are continuously provided. For historical reasons associations are not popular enough, therefore other solutions,		

	like the network of integrators was developed to promote private forest management. The integrators providing large scale of services (from planning, administration, management activities to selling of wood) to the forest owners and managers on a voluntary basis seems to be a successful solution already covering more than 150000 hectares of private forest area. The system is supported financially by the state.
b) establish or improve intersectoral co-ordination or communication mechanisms? (Ref.: VD/15, 18; V1/ 6)	Please specify whether or not, and if yes, which major measures were taken [max. 100 words]
Further measures taken related to A.2 and comments:	

Reporting notes:

1. Institutional framework is understood to refer mainly to the organizational set-up of forest policy in the country. It further comprises formal co-ordinating mechanisms between these (incl. e.g. nfp).
2. Please describe federal structures and further sub-national level organizational structures under "main characteristics".
3. Please list organizations with a mandate to develop or implement forest policy on the national level only. Note that all major organizations listed in Part B should also be listed here. Interest groups and associations include e.g. private forest owners, environmental NGOs.
4. In case of public organizations, please specify forest-related staff (number, in full-time equivalent) and budget only. Use the "comments" section for further specification, if needed.
5. Note that mechanisms referred to in A.2 a) and A.2 b) include nfps – please do not repeat from A1 (text there will be taken into account). It also includes public-private partnership initiatives.

A.3 Legal/regulatory frameworks and international commitments		
Main characteristics of legal/regulatory framework	<p>general characteristics, incl. significant changes related to legal/regulatory frameworks since 2003 [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Forests are considered the most complex natural (ecological) systems occurring on mainland, the existence of which is one of the fundamental prerequisites of healthy human life, due to the impact they have on the environment. However the present area and condition of our forests has evolved over the course of several centuries of human activity the law creates proper boundaries for professional management and protection from harmful influences, excess exploitation and misuse of such biocoenosis as well as ensure the diversity and proper harmony of their flora and fauna for the interest of all of society.</p>	
Main forest and SFM related legal/regulatory act	Please list the main legal act related to forests and SFM (see also Part B)	
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Forest law, act or code</td> <td> Name: Act LIV of 1996 on Forests and the Protection of Forests Date of adoption: 1996 Main changes from previous legal act: </td> </tr> </table>	Forest law, act or code
Forest law, act or code	Name: Act LIV of 1996 on Forests and the Protection of Forests Date of adoption: 1996 Main changes from previous legal act:	
Main priorities and measures in <i>international</i> forest related commitments	<p>Please describe, incl. significant changes related to international characteristics since 2003 [max. 100 words]</p> <p>Sustainability assured by public planning and inspection is the driving concept in both the public and private forest management in Hungary. The Forest Database used for inspection and maintained by the inspection office consists several MCPFE indicators. Loss of forest cover is illegal, unless exchange afforestation is given. The increase of forest cover is ensured by special afforestation programs for 2000-2010 with an average of 15 000 ha/year. this way increasing carbon sequestration, too. Visiting forestry by the large public in Hungary as well as the necessary forest protection is assured. Forest and forestry contribute to the overall living standards of remote areas using EARDF.</p> <p>SFM, forest law enforcement, Kyoto-protocoll and climate change, multifunctional use of forests, forest resource conservation are in the target of the Hungarian sector policymaking however no specific legal commitments have been made so far.</p>	
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to A.3:		
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:		
a) improve security of property rights (Ref.: V3/7)	<p>Please specify whether or not, and if yes, which issue was addressed and how. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>The Land Act sufficiently secures property rights in general. Specific restrictions in the Forest Act ensure sustainable management in all ownership categories. Related to the restitution, to avoid endless fragmentation of forest lots common management of forest area with several owners was often ordered by the forest authorities. Improvement in management of private forests enables the authorities to weaken common management restrictions in the future apply more flexible solutions for forest owners. Improvement of Forest Act and related Acts to improve property right security, minimize illegal logging are ongoing. By its revision specific repulsion methods will be proposed for introduction to hold back illegal logging.</p>	
b) address forest law enforcement (Ref.: VD/20; V4/6, 7)	<p>Please specify whether or not, and if yes, which issue was addressed and how. [max. 100 words]</p> <p>After ten year of its formulation the actual Forest Act is under supervision. New proposals to better concerted actions to keep back illegal logging were put on discussions. The harmonisation of the EU FLEGT regulation is ongoing as a joint interpretation of forest law enforcement on EU level towards third countries.</p>	
c) support enabling environments for SFM	<p>Please specify whether or not, and if yes, which issue was addressed and how. [max. 100 words]</p>	

<p>and investment (Ref.: V2/7)</p>	<p>The Forest Act in force creates enabling environment for SFM. Specific procedures to support investment in forestry have been initiated from national budget with a reduced efficiency due mainly to the reduced funds available. With the newly supporting schemes under the EARDF comprehensive initiatives for investment on forestry in common with rural development and agriculture are going to be announced.</p>
<p>d) support international processes, commitments and their implementation in - UNFF, CPF, IPF/IFF proposals for action, - CBD, - UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol (Ref.: VD/23, 24; V4/4, 14, V5/6, 10)</p>	<p>Please specify whether or not, and if yes, which, separately for the different commitments [max. 100 words] The Hungarian Forestry Sector is deeply involved in the process formulation of the international commitments and processes. Existing national legal framework guarantees the implementation of the majority of the international framework commitments. Considering the limited and often decreasing funds available for actions, only carefully selected high priority actions can be implemented. As an example: the selection of Art. 3.4 – forest management option – of the Kyoto Protocol was recently approved to underline the importance of sustainable forest management in carbon sequestration. However, allocated resources are decreasing leaders of the sector emerge to give inputs to these international actions. For a better operation of the sector the outcomes of the actions are taken into consideration during formulation of national framework.</p>
<p>Further measures taken related to A.3 and comments:</p>	
<p>(incl. e.g. on UNCCD)</p>	

Reporting notes:

1. Commitments, signature and ratification of major international commitments will be collected from the relevant conventions (UNFF, CBD, UNFCCC, CCD, ITTO, CITES, Ramsar, etc.).
2. Under “Main characteristics” please describe situation of legal frameworks with respect to distribution of responsibilities in general (central or federal, the diversity of key legal acts) as well as significant changes related to legal/regulatory frameworks and international characteristics since 2003.

A.4 Financial instruments/economic policy		
Main characteristics of forest-related economic policy	Please describe, incl. significant changes related to economic policy since 2003 [max. 100 words]	
Main characteristics of financial instruments	Please describe characteristics of main financial instruments, incl. significant changes in financial instruments since 2003 [max. 100 words] A general cut back on forestry related funds started in this period, especially in 2005-2006. Forest Fund will hardly continue after 2007, EAFRD frame got primary priority, only few traditional national subsidies can be maintained in the future mainly related to social, welfare functions of forests and support to integrators of private forest management.	
	Main budget line / programme	Name: Forest Fund including maintenance and development projects Target/objective: All kind of tasks related to forestry Forest-related budget: 90,2 mil € for period 2003-2007
	Main budget line / programme	Name: Aforestation Target/objective: ~15000 ha/year Forest-related budget: 60,3 mil € for period 2003-2007
	Main budget line / programme	Name: Forest Focus regulation Target/objective: Introduction of the new Forest Focus regulation Forest-related budget: 1,1, mil € for period 2005-2006
Main reference document(s): (please list documents with reference numbers) Regulatory Acts: 2002 évi LXII tv., 2004. évi C tv., 2005. évi CXVIII tv., 2006. évi XCIX tv. 2005 évi CLIII tv. 2006. évi CXXVII tv.		
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to A.4: Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:		
a) set incentives for investment, including innovative economic instruments (Ref.: V2/7, 17)	Please specify whether or not. If yes, describe measures, what they aim to address, dimension, and effects so far. [max. 100 words] Prior to 2005 financial aid was given to support the establishment of nurseries, irrigation systems on nurseries, for acquisition of machines and appliances, and to set incentives for increasing the safety of the production of forestry propagation materials as well as of the gene conservation. Since than restrictions imply decreasing dimensions, such investments depends on the incomes of the entrepreneurs. In the frame of EAFRD several investment possibilities will be introduced and some traditional and suspended subsidies will be re-vitalized as well. The majority of these programs will start only in 2008.	
Further measures taken related to A.4 and comments:		

Reporting notes:

1. Main budget lines/programmes: please list the top three governmental funding programmes related to forestry, incl. governmental (public) programmes or budget lines with a relevant or significant forestry component. Target group of these budget lines include not only forest owners or state forest enterprises but also research and education institutions.

A.5 Informational means	
Main characteristics of informational policies	Please describe main characteristics and programmes, incl. significant changes in informational means since 2003. [max. 100 words] Descriptive forestry data are gained from a nationwide sub compartment-level inventory with a periodicity of 10 years. These data constitute the basis of the Inspection and Planning as well and collected in the National Forest Database. Any kind of forest management action is registered and can be followed in the database In parallel forest health condition and growth is monitored in a separate systematic sampling grid (Forest Focus/ICP Forests) Both operated by the Central Agricultural Office, Department of Forestry, former State Forest Service. Forest management units regularly supply several production and condition data to the Statistical Office. The Forest Research Institute provides additional data (forest condition). Economic Monitoring Network of Private Forests is in place. Considerable development of the National Forest Database was successful and nearly completed.
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to A.5: Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) develop and use national level criteria and indicators for SFM, incl. in nfps? (Ref.: VD/25, L2/1)	Please specify whether or not. If yes, please describe measures. [max. 100 words] Due to the periodic inventory, the criteria for SFM are duly controlled however mainly traditional, production-related indicators are fully available. Extension of indicators in line with the agreed MCPFE indicators is ongoing and will be considered in the complete review of the Forest Act.
b) improve data-collection on SFM and monitoring of - biodiversity - carbon stock and climate impact? (Ref.: V4/9, 13; V5/7,9,10; L2/2, 4, 6)	Please specify whether or not. If yes, describe measures and what they aim to address. [max. 100 words]
c) use C&I in assessment, evaluation and reporting? (Ref.: VD/25, L2/3, 4)	Please specify whether or not. If yes, describe measures and what they aim to address. [max. 100 words] Annual ministerial reports for top decision-makers includes available C&I and analyze the changes. In addition to the existing reporting system biodiversity, carbon stock non marketed goods and services have to be better articulated in the future in line with the ongoing developments.
Further measures taken related to A.5 and comments:	

Reporting note:

1. A.5. a): this includes the use of the MCPFE Assessment guidelines

B. Policies, institutions and instruments by policy area

B.1: Land use and forest area and OWL	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Forest act and its executive decree, Date of issuance: 1996 Formal status: in force
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] To protect the existing forest area and guarantee the sustainable management in all type of forests. To increase the Country's forest cover to 25%., actually with around 10 000 hectares/year
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words]
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.1:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007?	
Please describe	
Further measures taken related to B.1 and comments:	

Reporting note:

1. Under "Main characteristics" please also describe whether land use and ownership rights are an issue in specific areas and whether policies exist to increase (or decrease) forest area (or, specifically, forested land, including short rotation forests).

B.2: Carbon balance	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: National Forest Programme - NFP, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; "Kyoto" Act; National Climate Change Strategy Date of issuance: NFP: 2004. X. 27.; others: the second half of 2007 Formal status: NFP: approved and under implementation; others: under development and approval
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Identify possibilities to enhance the multiple purpose of forestry, and better understand the forest carbon cycle; promote and develop the management of the forest carbon stocks; ensure the requirements for reporting on forest carbon stock changes to meet the international agreements; enhance the use of forest biomass for energy and reduce emissions from burning fossil fuels while ensuring the proper use of quality wood in wood industry by various economic regulations; increase the forest carbon stocks by means of afforestations and proper forest management methods. In general, the attention paid to the forest carbon issue is substantially increased than before.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Ministry of Environment and Water, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; Agriculture Office; Hungarian Forest Research Institute; Hungarian Academy of Sciences; West-Hungarian University
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Conducting monitoring and research programs; organizing conferences and workshops; promoting close-to-nature forestry e.g. by enhancing the share of indigenous species and close to nature management; promoting and subsidizing afforestations and development projects. Wooden energy plantations are subsidized as a source of renewable energy (part of energy and agriculture policy, forestry is only contributing)
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.2:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) promote the SFM concept in the Kyoto Protocol context, particularly on afforestation? (Ref.:VD/21, V5/6)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Considerable (5 000-15 000 ha/year) afforestations were made to increase the forest area, renewable resources and recently also forest carbon stocks. Achieving the sustained use of the existing forests was not an objective ahead as it had been principally achieved already many decades ago through approving and implementing relevant acts and other regulations. Approved MCPFE indicators challenge us in some newly emerging fields, where additional improvement of the legal basis and the implementation is under development.
b) promote substitution of non-renewables, particularly bio-energy (see also B.4)? (Ref.: V5/5,6)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] More than half of the wood felled in Hungary is used for energy. Substitution on non-renewables was substantially increased by subsidizing "green electricity" and by supporting and subsidizing afforestations and reforestations. Thus, this commitment was well considered, also achieved.
Further measures taken related to B.2 and comments:	
The Forest Act is under revision, and the new bill may go to the Parliament later this year.	

B.3: Health and vitality	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Forest Act no LIV Date of issuance: 1996 Formal status: legal , in force
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The objective is to preserve the forests from damages, in order to maintain forest vitality, secure the wide scale of goods and benefits produced and offered by forests. No significant changes regarding this objective since 2003. However prevention measures are emphasized, natural processes are better acknowledged, chemical protection is even more carefully applied than before.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] State Forest Service, at present Agriculture Office, as the national forest authority and same time responsible for the forest condition monitoring system. Forest Research Institute maintains elements of the forest condition monitoring system. Forest managers to supply data on forest condition and to implement prevention and protection measures.
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Complex monitoring (Forest Focus/ICP Forests, national systems); Inspections, if necessary forest authority decide on protection or action; Cooperation with National Plant Protection Agency; Subsidies to mitigate forest damages and reforest damaged areas; Since 2003 the monitoring system was extended and improved, after 2006 reduced activity is foreseen related to financial restrictions.
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.3:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) strengthen research, monitoring and impact assessment of climate change and carbon stocks? (Ref.: V5/6)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Important research projects were conducted on selecting species by duly considering expected changes in site conditions; increasing the share of mixing species; promoting the use of indigenous species; analysing the possibilities of further promoting close-to-nature forestry including natural regeneration; promoting selection cutting ; forest genetics and climate change; the possible impacts of climate change on the distribution, health, growth and carbon cycle of forests; developing methodological guidance on the estimation of carbon stocks and stock changes of forests (contribution to the work of IPCC) and reporting to Kyoto Protocol Art. 3.4.; adaptation in forest management
b) strengthen adaptability of forests to climate change? (Ref.: V5/7)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Missing reliable climate change scenarios on regional level, forest policy guidelines were not crystallized yet; debates on necessary measures are ongoing. In general, indigenous tree species and mixed stands are preferred in forestations. Guidance to silvicultural treatments in management plans are to strengthen the adaptability of forests to climate change. A new forest-climate project has been initiated to scrutinize the possible impact of climate change on forest coverage. With regard to the climatic scenarios predictions have been made on the possible withdrawal of forest

	cover. The project is in the development phase - its fulfillment is expected in 2007.
Further measures taken related to B.3 and comments:	
(e.g. further measures to address health and vitality)	

B.4: Production and use of wood	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: National Forest Programme Date of issuance: 27 Oct 2004 Formal status: Approved program under implementation (ref: 1110/2004. (X. 27.) Korm. Határozat)
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main policy objectives include increasing the production of quality wood; increasing and enhancing the processing of quality timber (sawnwood, laminated boards etc.) domestically while reducing unnecessary export of logs; industrial utilization of wood of smaller size by developing the particle board industry; establishing forest energy plantations and by utilizing non-industry wood to establish a reasonable balance of the use of wood products, household firewood and firewood used in power plants. These objectives will be achieved by duly considering the limited role of state regulation.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] State forest companies; private forestry and wood processing enterprises; Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Due to the liberalized nature of markets, the possibility of applying direct regulations is very limited. Examples: Subsidies for "green energy" in electric power plants resulted a dramatic increase of wood consumption in combustion facilities. Subsidies for establishing short rotation wooden energy plants will surely increase dramatically the area of these plants in the future but may compete with afforestations.
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.4:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) promote the sound use of wood? (Ref.: VD/9, V2/8, V5/5, L1/7)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The NFPH with priority intend to promote wood as renewable material and energy source but no action has been taken yet.
b) promote the use of wood from sustainable sources? (Ref.: V2/8)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] In Hungary, the sustained use of forests was achieved many decades ago, wood nationally harvested comes from sustainably managed forests. Therefore, no new policy had to be developed, only the system of planning and inspection, which is based on effective acts and regulations, and which became an every-day practice, had to be maintained. Hungary joined the FLEG initiative. The programme enjoys support.
Further measures taken related to B.4 and comments:	
(e.g. policies addressing the use of wood as energy source or for construction purposes) Hungary is in favor of further amending legislation against illegal logging and against the use of wood from unsustainable managed forests. Ongoing revision of the Forest Act for national use of wood as well as the harmonization of the EU FLEGT regulation for import of timber leads to achieve these targets.	

B.5 Production and use of non-wood goods and services, especially provision of recreation	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Forest Sector Entrepreneurship in Europe: Country Studies, Hungary - No specific legal document on this issue Date of issuance: 2005 Formal status: publication/ Acta Silvatica & Lignaria Hungarica
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The actual direction of the development of non-wood forest products changes products by products. In many fields, changes in the ownership structure, modification of NWFP collection methods, and transformation of demand towards NWFP have created new dynamic, changeable and complex systems in NWFP management. Presently very little information is available for NWFP management and in case of some product-groups, (e.g. forest fruits) there is no information available. In case of other product, like the honey business, there are several information sources and market chamber operates in order to achieve development in the production scale and marketing.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] In this sector, mostly small-medium sized enterprises (SME) are involved. The Hungarian companies, which are interested in the forest mushroom and wild herb business, formed a NGO (Medicinal Plant and Product Advisory Council) to represent their interests. This organisation has a special group for the forest mushroom companies, so-called Branch for Wild Harvested Mushrooms. Otherwise, the power of this group is quite weak. No real cohesion to enforce their goals, the private business interest stands above branch approach.
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Above mentioned SMEs are suitable to submit project proposal for investments. During the accession period the Sapard program was accessible for this purpose. One of the Sapard measures was indicated as improvement of processing and marketing of agricultural and fishery products, including forest mushrooms. At present, there are open tenders for these companies supported by National Development Plan, National Rural Development Plan. Concerning the taxation issues, these companies are under SME's rules. The Hungarian non-wood forest products are not certified at all.
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.5:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) improve enabling conditions for the market-based provision for non-wood goods? (Ref.: V2/9)	Please describe measures, which non-wood goods they address, the characteristics of these measures and effects, if any [max. 100 words]
b) improve enabling conditions for the market-based provision of services, esp. recreational services? (Ref.: V2/9)	Please describe measures, which services they try to promote, the characteristics of these measures and effects, if any, particularly for recreational services [max. 100 words]
Further measures taken related to B.5 and comments:	

B.6 Biodiversity		
Ecosystem / habitat / protected areas / landscape patterns	Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Act on Nature Conservation and the Forest Act Date of issuance: 1996 Formal status: in force
	Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] a) to make provision for the general conservation of natural values and areas, their natural systems and biodiversity as well as for the promotion of their scientific cognition and sustainable use; to meet the society's need for a healthy and aesthetic natural environment; b) to foster the traditions of nature conservation and improve its achievements; to protect, conserve, maintain and enhance Hungary's natural values and areas.
	Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Ministry of Environment and Water, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
	Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Any economic, management or commercial activities which involve the utilisation and burdening of wild organisms shall be exercised so that biodiversity and the ability of natural values and systems to function properly be maintained. It shall be prohibited - to collect or destroy wild organisms, to capture or destroy wild animals - to modify artificially the genetic material of wild organisms, - to introduce any new organism only if does not harm natural processes Any new technique serving the purpose of decreasing the population of a wild organism shall only be introduced in pursuance of a consent granted by the Ministry for Environment and Water.
Species diversity, incl. tree species composition and threatened forest species	Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: The Forest Act and the Act on Nature Conservation Date of issuance: 1996 Formal status: In force
	Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main objective is to propagate the use of indigenous species in afforestations and reforestations this way to increase its share; to enhance close-to-nature silvicultural practices.
	Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and Ministry of Environment and Water
	Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Common supervision and approval of the forest management plans by environmental and forestry authorities, and ensurance of sufficient intervention opportunities for proper implementation of the objectives set.
Genetic diversity, incl. in situ and ex situ gene conservation and seed production	Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Ministerial Decree No 95/2003 on the conservation and utilization of plant genetic resources Date of issuance: 14 August, 2003 Formal status: legal, in force
	Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The genetic resource of the most important forest tree species should be basically preserved by in situ, and/or in special cases by ex situ methods. Genetic resources should be basically used on the base of seed stands, seed orchards and (vegetative) stool beds. Special programmes for gene conservation of forest trees were not initiated.

	Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] 2003-2006: National Institute for Agricultural Quality Control (OMMI), Forestry Department 2007- Responsible organisation is the Central Agriculture Office (MgSzH), Department of Forestry Reproductive Material. The Department is the inspectional body and regist, licence and control the genetic resources, including FRM production.
	Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The establishment and maintainance of gene banks might be annually granted based on a special governmental budget. Gene conservation grants for applicants have not been announced since 2003 but the programme is not suspended continuation is foreseen in 2008 as a measure in EAFRD.
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.6: Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:		
a) promote biodiversity strategy development and planning? (Ref.: VD/8,22; V4/6,14,15)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The NBSAP (National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan) was approved by the Ministry of Environment and Water in September 2004 but the governmental approval is still missing. During the development of the NBSAP the aim was to have all relevant sectors, governmental and non-governmental organizations work together for the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. The NBSAP consists of a framework chapter determining the strategic objectives of biodiversity conservation and nine thematic chapters. In order to further mainstream biodiversity concerns, the inter-sectoral review of the NBSAP is planned to be done in the near future.	
b) improve impact assessments and monitoring of biodiversity? (Ref.: V4/6,13)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] National Biodiversity Monitoring System, lauched in 1997. All National Park Directorates are included. 10 priorities of the programme: 1. Monitoring of protected and endangered species 2. Monitoring of wetlands 3. Monitoring and mapping of habitats in Hungary 4. Monitoring of invasive species 5. Monitoring of forest reserves and managed forests 6. Monitoring of the Lake Balaton (Kis-Balaton) 7. Monitoring of the assosiations in the Szigetköz 8. Monitoring of sodaic soil habitats 9. Monitoring of mountain meadows 10. Monitoring of dry grasslands	
c) further develop protected forest networks or similar? (Ref.: V4/10,15,16)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The forest reserve network contains 62 reserves with almost 10.000 hectares. The Forest Reserve Programme was lauched in 1992. The aim of the programme is to ensure the undisturbed functioning of natural processes in forest part of the network. Monitoring and research of the reserves provides information on natural processes as a reference of and model for forest management (natural regeneration, natural stand structure, etc).	
d) prevent loss and fragmentation and to restore degraded forests? (Ref.: V4/11,12)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Due to the strict regulations only disaster caused by natural (biotic and abiotic) factors is foreseen to cause fragmentation and loss of forest. To reduce the impact of these factors a sophisticated forest monitoring system is operated by the State Forest Service. The monitoring system is prepared to foresee and seize the changes in the health condition of the forests nation-wide. In case of a natural disaster governmental aid	

	can be applied to restore degraded forest. In case of insect gradations prevention measures, certain cemical protection if necessary is also supported.
Further measures taken related to B.6 and comments:	
(incl. e.g. on dead wood, regeneration and naturalness in multi-functional forests)	

B.7 Protective services	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Forest Act Date of issuance: 1996 Formal status: In force
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main objective is to preserve and increase the protective role of the forests with regard to soil, air, water, landscape, biodiversity, gene composition, game, population and built-in area.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The Agriculture Office, Department of Forestry, formerly State Forest Service plays the role of the authority in forestry. Besides, the environmental as well as water authorities.
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The primary function of the forest compartment is defined in district forest management plans indicating the type of protection purpose that predetermine the further management of the forest supervised by the authorities.
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.7:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) strengthen protective services? (Ref.: VD/10)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] District forest management plans are planned by authorized personnel only and countersigned by the authority. When planning beside other parameters major importance has the primary function of the forest formerly set. Since 2003 there were no need for significant changes on the practice in this context, forest area primarily classified for protection is slightly increasing.
b) contribute to reduce the impact of climate-related disasters? (Ref.: V5/7)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Forests to prevent floods and protect embankments have been specially designated - their particular management is set in the district management plans. Plantation of forests on sandy soils contributes to prevent sand storms. Natural regeneration, preference of mixed stands, selective cutting methods increase the stability of forest ecosystems and their capability to mitigate climate related disasters. In general, afforestation plans take into consideration the issue of climate change as well.
Further measures taken related to B.7 and comments:	

Reporting note:

1. Protective services cover services as specified in MCPFE indicators 5.1 "Protective forests – soil, water and other ecosystem functions" and 5.2 "Protective forests – infrastructure and managed natural resources"

B.8 Economic viability	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: 25/2004 MARD decree, erdőtelepítés 2004-ig és azóta az EU keretben felsorolható, Andi mondjaa rendeleteket. Date of issuance: 3.03.2004 Formal status: In force until 30.04.2007
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main objective is to specify the regulatory environment for all kind of governmental assistance given to forestry, especially for public purposed tasks (reforestation, nursing), multifunctional use of forests (private forest ownership, park forests, forest railroads), prevention of diseases, soil protection, fishery and game management. The decree is going to be replaced soon. The new regulations in the frame of EARDF will extend support to rural development, economic viability of forestry focusing on private forestry primarily. While afforestation remains important element of the policy, subsidies to improve infrastructure, machinery, income generating capacity of forests and the landscape will considerably increase.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Agriculture Office Office for Agriculture and Rural Development (Paying Agency)
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words]
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.8:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) promote innovation, entrepreneurship and to encourage investment in the context of SFM? (Ref.: V2/7,11)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Private forest owners may claim for operation cost (18§)
b) include economic viability and livelihood issues in rural development policy? (Ref.: VD/7, V2/16)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] No specific measures in forestry until 2007. Several measures are developed in the frame of EU EAFRD and will be gradually introduced from may 2007.
c) promote the voluntary cooperation of forest owners and addressed economic viability challenges? (Ref.: VD/12, V2/15,17)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Establishment and operation costs of joint forest management as well as organizations promoting common management is supported (23§). The subsidy for establishment is 80%, for operation costs 5000 HUF/ha not more than 5m HUF certified.
d) promote the valuation of full range of forest goods & services, incorporate results into accounting systems (Ref.: V2/10, L1/9, 10)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] There were attempts to include the value of forests and wood in the accounting system. Up to now no real success has been achieved so far. Involved institutions are the National Statistical Office (KSH) and the Ministry of Finance (PM).
Further measures taken related to B.8 and comments:	

B.9 Employment (incl. safety and health)	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Act on labour safety & Research on the workforce safety in forestry done by the university of West Hungary Date of issuance: 1993 resp. 2005 Formal status: In force
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Occupational safety, occupational health and labour affairs
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Hungarian Labour Inspectorate (OMMF)
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] State control of work safety, authority, employment policy, education policy, cooperation with local governments
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.9:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) enhance workforce safety and improve work environment? (Ref.: V2/14, L1/8)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The workforce safety in the sector is under the national average level and tends to be considered critical. The improvement of the working committee of forestry seems – due to these outlines – to be in the first place only a matter of intention, and only in the second place that of financial tools. It is in the interest of the economy to reduce work-accidents and occupational diseases, so that cofinancing mechanisms could be put in place as a part of the necessary branching out support system of the state.
Further measures taken related to B.9 and comments:	
The situation of work-safety in forestry is lower compared to agriculture or to the whole national economy. Official reports of the OMMF (Hungarian Labour Inspectorate) showed positive tendencies in work-safety regarding both the national economy and the agriculture, while due to the analysis of the data, this can't be told about the forestry sector. The total costs of work-accidents and occupational diseases in forestry come up to 1% of the total added value of the sector. The costs of purchasing personal protective wear have to be covered by the sector.	

B.10 Public awareness	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Forest Act and National Forest Program Date of issuance: 1996 resp. 2004 Formal status: In force
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] To have the forestry goals acknowledged by the society. To strengthen the position of the forestry sector within the overall economy by drawing the societal attention to the value represented by the forests as well as to the huge range of goods and services provided from forests.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development Agriculture Office and forest holdings, University of West Hungary, Forest Research Institute, National Forestry Association and other forestry organizations
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Conferences, forestry schools, information materials, books and booklets, homepages. Sectoral and cross sectoral communication, regular and ad-hoc programs in the media. Formulation of an environmental friendly customer behaviour, public health programs, etc. Foresters better acknowledge importance of communication than before; therefore separate program was formulated in NFPH to raise public awareness. Delay of NFPH implementation considerably slowed down the process.
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation to B.10:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) develop dialogue with the public, incl. through awareness raising programmes? (Ref.: L1/1)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Forest school program is a success and expanded during the period. Homepages of main forestry related organizations considerably improved and became information points for non-professionals. First PR strategy of forestry sector was elaborated in 2006 in relation to the NFPH. However the NFPH has a specific goal to improve the man/forest relation since no financial support has been given to the Program, its implementation is still lingering.
Further measures taken related to B.10 and comments:	

B.11 Research, training and education	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: Deed of foundation of the Forest Research InstituteEztet innen nem tudom ellenőrizni,de az oktatással, kutattással kapcsolatos jogszabályokat kellene citálni, nem az ERTI alapítását. Szóval ők írták... Date of issuance: 1897 Formal status: In force
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] The main goals of research and education in forestry have always been in close connection with the needs of the sector. The central matter of the forestry research was the examination of the forest development and growth with a specific view on soil and management conditions. Most of research are applied through expert reports, consultation and lectures. Changes in research capacity indicates substantially decrease. The research organizations make considerable efforts to stop this process. On the other hand forestry schools have been set to train the responsive society. Regarding education the only University offering forestry training is growing, however its growth did not touch upon its forestry department.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Hungarian Forest Research Institute; West-Hungarian University, national Forestry Association.
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Research funds (domestic and international) are decreasing having as a side effect the tightening of the research activity. There are funds for forestry schools.
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.11:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) strengthen research, increase interdisciplinary and multi-disciplinary research? (Ref.: VD/17, V3/ 11, V4/17, V5/ 6,7)	Please describe measures, including in forest biodiversity and carbon-related issues, and socio-cultural aspects, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The research is better linked to relevant international treaties and agreements (UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol, CBD, EU directives etc.). More and more projects have been conducted on the interrelationships between forests and forestry, and the environment (including climate change). However, the research on forests as natural resources and forestry, and topics relevant to MCPFE, are not supported to the necessary extent.
b) enhance the quality of education, training and extension and other forms of knowledge dissemination? (Ref.: V2/12,13, V3/6, L1/4,6)	Please describe measures , including on socio-cultural aspects as well as on promoting new opportunities and techniques, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The narrowing of the callable money affected the education and training. However the educational palette of several professional educational institutes have been enlarged. On the other hand, the "Forest school program", designed for non-professionals, has been intensified and provides a good basis for education on the forests.
Further measures taken related to B.11 and comments:	

B.12 Cultural and spiritual values	
Main legal or reference document(s):	Name: No Date of issuance: Formal status:
Main objective	Please describe current main policy objectives and issues, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] However objectives are not set in any legal or reference documents the assesment, and conservation of the assets are ongoing.
Most relevant institutions	Please specify main responsible organization (legal responsibility), implementing organizations, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Agriculture Office Forest Companies, local foresters
Main instruments used	Please describe main policy instruments used for achieving the main policy objectives and for addressing issues as described above, incl. significant changes since 2003 [max. 100 words] Together with the support for park forests restoration of ruins of fortresses, conservation of old trees and springs are supported
MCPFE Resolution commitment implementation related to B.12:	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) reflect the socio-cultural dimensions in policies? (Ref.: VD/11, V3/5,6,8)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Forests on historical memorials have special treatments set in their district plans. In the initial/closing phase of these district plans those concerned are consulted. As a result the primary function of the forest includes the decision taken. With a better recognition of the intangible assets the topic will have a proper weight.
b) enhance the landscape attractiveness and their protection, including of traditional knowledge and practices? (V3/9)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Limit on clearcuts and obligatory maintainance of the forest edges.
c) conserve and manage significant historical and cultural objects? (V3/10)	Please describe measures, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Support for maintenance exists until 30 of April 2007. Support for investment of this category will merge into EARDF support.
Further measures taken related to B.12 and comments:	

Part C: General reporting on Lisbon, Helsinki and Strasbourg Resolutions

a) Lisbon Resolutions L1-L2

Please report on only measures which were not described in the previous parts of this enquiry. For measures that address implementation of Lisbon Resolutions but were described in the previous parts, please refer to the related sections

Lisbon Resolution L1: People, Forests and Forestry - Enhancement of Socio-Economic Aspects of Sustainable Forest Management	
Further measures taken to implement Lisbon Resolution L1	Please describe measures not described in previous chapters, if any [max. 100 words] No significant further measures
Lisbon Resolution L1 commitment implementation: aspects not covered in Parts A and B	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) encourage studies on gender aspects of forest policy & practices? (Ref.: L1/5)	Please describe measures, if any [max. 100 words] n/a
b) evaluate the potential impacts of forest certification systems? (Ref.: L1/11)	Please describe measures, if any [max. 100 words] In Hungary quality assurance systems find limited application in forest management. ISO 9001/14000 got introduced and maintained for some years in state forest management companies, but only 6-7 out of 22 maintain them at current. Forest certification systems have even more limited application so fare. FSC is applied in 3 state forest management companies on approx. 180.000 ha out of 1.1 million ha-s of state forests. The PEFC national standard is in development. Impact on SFM: FSC could not spread really in Hungary - effect: limited. PEFC is estimated to mobilise more forest owners and the state management companies having effect on SFM - after it gets established - but no effect so fare.

Lisbon Resolution L2: Pan-European Criteria, Indicators and Operational Level Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management	
Further measures taken to implement Lisbon Resolution L2	Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words] No significant additional measures
Lisbon Resolution L2 commitment implementation: aspects not covered in Parts A and B	
Were measures taken in 2003-2007 to:	
a) promote national adaptation and use of the PEOLGs ² ? (Ref.: L2/7, 8)	Please describe measures, if any [max. 100 words] In one hand SFM has traditions in Hungarian forestry related activities, on the other hand all activities in forests are strictly regulated and the forest is only a confined property.

² PEOLG = Pan-European Operational Level Guidelines

b) Helsinki Resolutions H1-H4

Please report on only measures which were not described in the previous parts of this enquiry. For measures that address implementation of Lisbon Resolutions but were described in the previous parts, please refer to the related sections

Helsinki Resolution H1: General Guidelines for the Sustainable Management of Forests in Europe	
Further measures taken to implement Helsinki Resolution H1	Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words] No significant additional measures
Helsinki Resolution H2: General Guidelines for the Conservation of the Biodiversity of European Forests	
Further measures taken to implement Helsinki Resolution H2	Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words] No significant additional measures
Helsinki Resolution H3: Forestry Cooperation with Countries in Transition	
Further measures taken to implement Helsinki Resolution H3	Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words] n/a
Helsinki Resolution H4: Strategies for a Process of Long-term Adaptation of Forests in Europe to Climate Change	
Further measures taken to implement Helsinki Resolution H4	Please describe measures not described in previous chapters: [max. 100 words] Research projects are under way to develop scientifically sound basis for an appropriate adaptation program. The National Climate Change Strategy is under development, which will be the framework of this program. The first results of the research will be published in the near future.

c) Strasbourg Resolutions S1-S6

Please report on only measures which were not described in the previous parts of this enquiry. For measures that address implementation of Lisbon Resolutions but were described in the previous parts, please refer to the related sections

Strasbourg Resolution S1: European Network of Permanent Sample Plots for Monitoring of Forest Ecosystems	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S1	Please describe measures, not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The most important innovation was a Twinning project on device acquisition and software development (Twinning Project: Hungary-Germany "Implementation of the new Regulation Forest Focus - Forest Fire" HU/2004/IB/AG02-TL). The new field measurement tools results in less paperwork, more accurate measuring, ability to accomodate to the changing measuring methods and improving data quality. The automatic and electronic data transmission reduces the amount of errors.
Strasbourg Resolution S2: Conservation of Forest Genetic Resources	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S2	Please describe measures, not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Forestry gene reservations have been supported.
Strasbourg Resolution S3: Decentralized European Data Bank on Forest Fires	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S3	Please describe measures, not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] Systematic collection of data on forest fires started in 2003. Collaboration between the authority of disaster recovery and the forestry authority took place. In 2004 the whole system was revised in a Twinning Project (HU/2004/IB/AG02-TL): modification the law, describing the instruments of controlling, harmonizing the work of the competent authorities. Protection an prevention plans are obligatory for forest managers (above a given amount of endangered area). Regional plans are created by the authorities, equipped with maps of relavant classification of forest stands. The new online forest-fire database connected to the National Forestry Database, to allow of gis-based analysis.
Strasbourg Resolution S4: Adapting the Management of Mountain Forests to New Environmental Conditions	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S4	Please describe measures, not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] n/a
Strasbourg Resolution S5: Expansion of the EUROSILVA Network of Research on Tree Physiology	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S5	Please describe measures, not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] No new measures were taken.
Strasbourg Resolution S6: European Network for Research into Forest Ecosystems	
Further measures taken to implement Strasbourg Resolution S6	Please describe measures, not described in previous chapters, their characteristics and effects, if any [max. 100 words] The research program, that was started years ago, was continued. However, the conditions of this program have become increasingly difficult.

Part D: MCPFE quantitative indicator 6.4 “Expenditure for Services”

Forest owners, public and private, foundations, and public administrations incur additional expenditures for producing a range of services that are demanded by the public free of cost. These are, for instance, expenditures to maintain protective forests against natural hazards, for preventing soil erosion or for protecting water quality as well as social services. These services are an important contribution to the quality of life and safety of humankind. It is essential to ensure that these services are maintained and that adequate public funding is provided to cover the necessary related expenditures. The total national expenditures for services from the forests should provide quantitative information on the efforts of countries to provide such forest services.

Currently, information on expenditure for services is weak and data collection mechanisms have not yet been established. The MCPFE background documents on the pan-European criteria and indicators specifies that this indicator needs to be further elaborated before its full implementation. The current assessment has pilot character and intends to provide a first and preliminary overview on national expenditures for services. The results of the enquiry will be utilized to further develop this indicator. In line with the pilot character of the assessment, clear information on expenditures was not included in the enquiry on quantitative indicators, which was focusing on indicators, for which operational assessment schemes have already been implemented at the national level.

As in most countries no mechanisms have been established for collecting information on expenditures for services realised by a wide scope of funding sources, the current assessment is limited to ***expenditures from official administrative budgets***.

Reporting Form A1: Expenditures for services

MCPFE indicator 6.4 Total expenditures for long-term sustainable services from forests

Rational: Information is requested for expenditures for services from official administrative budgets

Table 8: Non-wood Goods:

Code	Expenditures for Services	Ref. year	Value (1000 [national currency])	Data Quality Value (1000 [national currency])	
				From	To
A1.1	Recreational services	2005			
		2000			
		1990			
A1.2	Environmental services	2005			
		2000			
		1990			
A1.3	Protective services	2005			
		2000			
		1990			
A1.4	Other services	2005			
		2000			
		1990			
		2000			
		1990			

Data sources:

For each service reported:

Country specifications:

For each service reported, as necessary:

Country comments:

Reporting notes:

1. The total expenditures for services from the forests should confine to expenditures from official administrative budgets and present quantitative information on the efforts of countries to provide such forest services.
2. Reference area for reporting is "Total FOWL", not further divided into sub-classes "Forest" and "Other wooded land". If data is available for sub-class "Forest" only, please report on this sub-class and provide note under "Country comments".
3. If data is available only for certain forest areas or ownership classes (e.g. state forests), but not for others, data should be reported with explicit indication of area (ha) and/or reference to the ownership class under "Country comments".
4. The class "Recreational Services" includes, for instance, expenditures such as hunting licences, fishing licences, managed outdoor recreation areas or trails for mountain biking, horse riding, skiing and other recreational activities
5. The class "Environmental Services" includes, for instance, expenditures for maintaining and enhancing of the natural habitat and biological diversity and contracts for conservation.

6. The class "Protective Services" includes, for instance, expenditures to maintain protective forests against natural hazards, for preventing soil erosion or for protecting water quality.
7. Please report in the country specifications the currency for which values have been provided.
8. Data Quality: please specify the likely range of values specified in column 4 "value".

Definitions of "forest" and "other wooded land":

<p>Forest</p>	<p>Land with tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 percent and area of more than 0.5 ha. The trees should be able to reach a minimum height of 5 m at maturity <i>in situ</i>. May consist <u>either</u> of closed forest formations where trees of various storeys and undergrowth cover a high proportion of the ground; <u>or</u> of open forest formations with a continuous vegetation cover in which tree crown cover exceeds 10 percent. Young natural stands and all plantations established for forestry purposes, which have yet to reach a crown density of 10 percent or tree height of 5m, are included under forest, as are areas normally forming part of the forest area, which are temporarily unstocked as a result of human intervention or natural causes but which are expected to revert to forest.</p> <p><u>Includes:</u> Forest nurseries and seed orchards that constitute an integral part of the forest; forest roads, cleared tracts, firebreaks and other small open areas within the forest; forest in national parks, nature reserves and other protected areas such as those of special environmental, scientific, historical, cultural or spiritual interest; windbreaks and shelterbelts of trees with an area of more than 0.5 ha and a width of more than 20 m. Rubberwood plantations and cork oak stands are included.</p> <p><u>Excludes:</u> Land predominantly used for agricultural practices.</p>
<p>Other wooded land</p>	<p>Land either with a tree crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of 5-10 percent of trees able to reach a height of 5 m at maturity <i>in situ</i>; or a crown cover (or equivalent stocking level) of more than 10 percent of trees not able to reach a height of 5 m at maturity <i>in situ</i> (e.g. dwarf or stunted trees) and shrub or bush cover.</p> <p><u>Excludes:</u> Areas having the tree, shrub or bush cover specified above but of less than 0.5 ha and width of 20 m, which are classed under "other land"; Land predominantly used for agricultural practices.</p>

ANNEX

(see file Enquiry_MCPFE_qualitative_Annexes.doc)

Annex 1: MCPFE commitments Vienna 2003

Annex 2: MCPFE qualitative indicators

Annex 3: Reference matrix of coverage of commitments through the structure provided by the MCPFE qualitative indicators

For MCPFE Resolutions and other documents please also refer to:

<http://www.mcpfe.org/resolutions/>